

YUAN HAS PLAN TO END
CHINESE REVOLUTIONPremier Tells Legations of
Scheme and Says He Will Per-
mit No More Fighting.

ATTACKS ON MISSIONARIES

Anti-Foreign Placards Appear in
Nan-Chang—Imperial Troops
Carry Off 18 Boatloads
of Chinese Girls.

Peking, Nov. 24.—Yuan Shih-kai informed the legations to-day of a scheme prepared by him which he hopes will end the revolution. He said he did not intend to permit further fighting, but declined to disclose the nature of his scheme. The Premier continues unsuccessful in his efforts to secure loans.

Roger S. Greene, American Consul General at Hankow, telegraphs that anti-foreign placards are making their appearance in Nan-Chang, Hu-Peh province. The American Legation has arranged for the transportation of all missionaries reaching the railway from disaffected sections, but is not attempting to assist those beyond the Yang-Tze River.

At a meeting of the ministers representing the foreign powers here it was decided it would be advisable to increase the legation guards.

Missionaries arriving in Peking from Tung Chow-fu, eighty miles northeast of Sian-Fu, give accounts of the recent revolution in the province of Shensi, where the anti-foreign element declared its intention to exterminate foreigners, Christians and Manchus, but only partly succeeded.

Manchus Massacred in Sian-Fu.

The rebel general at Sian-Fu, they say, issued a proclamation to the people not to harm merchants, foreigners or non-combatant Chinese, but only to destroy Manchus. The Manchus thereupon prepared to defend themselves within their own walled section of the city. They withstood one attack by a mob made up of students from the military school and government school and soldiers, but the next day the attack against them proved more successful, and nearly all the Manchus were slain.

Horrible barbarities, it appears, accompanied the slaughter, and a number of Manchus women were spared or carried off by Chinese officers or soldiers.

After the massacre bandits took advantage of the situation, the revolutionists having neglected properly to police the city. They plundered shops and demanded money of the inhabitants, and then set fire to and burned the school of the Scandinavian-China Alliance Mission and killed Mme. Beckman and another teacher. A missionary was wounded, but succeeded in rescuing a number of the school children.

When the rebels restored order they decapitated many of the outlaws. During the disorder the English Baptist mission was threatened but not attacked.

Missionaries Fail to Escape.

When the missionaries left Tung Chow-fu the rebels were administering the city capably, but brigands were swarming throughout the province. The country people near Tung Chow-fu organized and captured several of the robbers and killed them with their knives. In nearly every village trees were felled and barricades erected. The village missionaries were unable to escape.

Another party arriving in Peking from Southern Shensi say they believe the Sian-Fu missionaries will be unable to get away, owing to the bad condition of the roads. This party was attacked while on the way here by twenty highwaymen, who severely beat Dr. Blom, a Swedish missionary, in advance of the refugees. Twice the bandits slashed his wife about her head with sabres. Fourteen soldiers escorting the party are alleged not to have lifted their rifles once against the outlaws.

This party also gives an account of a massacre at Tung-Kwan, an historical pass, where invading hordes of Chinese centuries ago massacred the population. Brigands posing as revolutionists captured Tung-Kwan and looted the town, killing two thousand of its inhabitants. The imperial troops then recaptured the place, killed one thousand of the brigands and carried off down the river eighteen boatloads of Chinese girls. Later the revolutionists took Tung-Kwan.

Piracy on the West River is so rampant that the British steamboat companies at Hong-Kong have been obliged to suspend their services.

Several of their steamers have been looted and some of the officers and passengers killed.

Two British torpedo boat destroyers have left Hong Kong to patrol the West River.

FACE TO FACE IN NANKING
Rival Forces at Beginning of
Long and Bloody Fight.

Nanking, Nov. 23.—The revolutionary force advancing on Nanking has reached the south side of Purple Hill, the north side of which commands the city. Other points to the southward have been reconquered as a base.

General Chang still remains obdurate, and says he will fight the revolutionists to a finish. At the present moment the outlook here is for a long and bloody fight.

DR. SUN ESCAPES NOTICE.

Marcelles, Nov. 24.—The Peninsula and Oriental steamship Marta, on which it was announced that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese reformer, and General Homer Lea, the American, who, it has been stated, would take charge of the military government in China, would proceed to China, sailed to-day. If Dr. Sun and General Lea were on board, however, they succeeded in escaping notice, for no passengers answering their description were observed embarking.

ASK MAYOR TO USE VETO.

Borough President McAneny explained yesterday that there had been no thought of disavowal to Mayor Gaynor in introducing at the Board of Estimate yesterday a resolution expressing the opinion of the board that the Mayor should veto the action of the Board of Aldermen in cutting the budget. President McAneny said the only act referred to was that intended for investigations by the Board of Estimate, and that it seemed perfectly proper that the board should go on record publicly in the matter. A committee of the board will discuss the matter with the Mayor on Tuesday.

FIGURES IN THE BEATTIE TRAGEDY.

Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., who, after confessing his crime, went to death with a sneer on his lips, for killing his wife, Louise Owen Beattie (to right).



PAUL BEATTIE, Whose testimony was largely responsible for his cousin's conviction.

EXECUTION OF BEATTIE

Continued from first page.

except for its straps and steel bands, might grace any library, was on a rubber mat. All but it was obscured, the dazzling rays from the low swinging lamp throwing everything else into darkness so dense as almost to be felt.

The little party in the chamber heard the superintendent a few feet away droning out the death warrant. Beattie listened to it with intensity, but did not flinch. He stood during the reading, as is the custom, and when it was ended he swayed just a trifle, but quickly recovered. Then, without assistance, he took his place between the guards and began his march to the unknown.

His entrance to the death chamber was as dramatic as anything he had done since first he commanded the public eye. He halted for a brief moment on the threshold, looked on the chair with an inscrutable smile that had in it the hint of a sneer, and then walked briskly forward. Not once did he deign to strive to pierce the blackness outside his circle of glowing lights.

It had been feared that the prisoner would flinch when the dread moment came to seat himself in the chair. There came no trepidation and not a hint of hesitation in Beattie's attitude. Still wearing his peculiar smile, half-amused and half-cynical, he stepped lightly into the seat, settled himself as though he had been looking forward to the rest and assisted the attendants in adjusting the straps and clamps by placing his arms and hands in the proper positions. The only indication that he was under a nervous strain was disclosed by his tightly clenched left hand.

During the few brief seconds preceding the turning on of the current Beattie moved once. While the attendants were stepping back out of the light he squeezed himself back as though to seek a still more comfortable position. At the same time he raised his head, now almost completely hidden by the leather helmet that covered the upper part of his head and face. The next second the shock came.

When the law was avenged and the witnesses were gone, the prison attendants removed the body to the mortuary room, which adjoins the death chamber. There it lay for four hours until an undertaker authorized by the Beattie family to prepare it for burial removed it to the morgue. Later it was taken to the Beattie home, where funeral services, attended only by the family, will be held. Interment in Maury Cemetery will follow Sunday.

When the funeral service moves to the cemetery Sunday afternoon the morbid will not find places near the grave to satisfy their curiosity. The police have received orders to clear the cemetery during the services there, and to permit no one to enter the burial ground save the Beatties and their dead.

To-night the Beattie family is alone with its grief. The window shades in the residence are drawn tight and no movement is seen about the place. Respecting their neighbors and townspeople who would like to offer a word of consolation and sympathy are remaining away from the home. The jolly curious did not share in this feeling, however, for the same general crowd that stood in the downpour before dawn at the penitentiary gates was on hand throughout the afternoon hoping to catch a glimpse of some member of the stricken family. They maintained their vigil until darkness drove them away.

An effort was made to obtain a statement from the aged father to-night, and in response he sent out this brief statement by his daughter Hazel: "My son has paid a terrible penalty for a terrible crime. I beg to be left alone with him now."

The acknowledgment of his crime by Beattie was nowhere received with more quiet joy than in the executive mansion, Governor Mann, who resisted all pressure brought to bear upon him to commute the sentence or to issue a reprieve, has worried himself into a state bordering on nervous breakdown through entertaining the fear that he might be permitting an innocent man to go to his doom. The same deep satisfaction Beattie, the attorneys who convicted him and by the witnesses whose evidence sent him to the chair. Beattie was convicted solely on circum-

GLAD OF CONFESSION

Mrs. Beattie's Father Says It
Gives Sense of Relief.

Dover, Del., Nov. 24.—The execution day of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., found the Owen family going about their usual routine as though no tragedy had ever entered their quiet lives.

Is that so? I am glad that he made a clean breast of it," declared R. V. Owen, father of Beattie's murdered wife, when told that Beattie had confessed the crime and asked forgiveness.

"He was convicted on circumstantial evidence," continued Mr. Owen, "and this fact left a doubt in the minds of some persons. His confession satisfies our minds and clears up the case, and to that extent I feel a sense of relief."

"I thank you for the news," said Mr. Owen, Mr. Owen, who is the manager of a large plant in this city, was at his work when the news that the law had taken his son-in-law's life was voluntarily flashed to him.

Regarding the Beattie baby, the six-months-old son, now an orphan, he said: "My wife was naturally much wrought up after the death of our daughter, and our doctor told us it would be better for her to care for the child and relieve her mind. We brought the baby to Dover, and it is with us now. We will keep it and raise it."

Mr. Owen said that the infant has not yet been named. "We call him 'Baby,'" he said. "The question of naming him has not been discussed by the family. You see, we have been in this tangle for the last few months, and no one has talked about the baby's name."

"The child will be given the loving care of its grandmother. She is concerned that some day the child may be told of the tragic fate of its parents, but we cannot help that; we must do the best we can for the little one."

WILLETT WRITS WITHDRAWN

Defence in Nomination Case
Changes Plans Overnight.

William Willett, Jr., "Joe" Cassidy, Democratic boss of Queens and Louis T. Wald, his aid, who are under arrest charged with having used unlawful means in promoting Willett's nomination for the Supreme Court, yesterday received permission from Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court, Long Island City, to withdraw application for writs of habeas corpus, made in their behalf the day before.

It was said that the application for the writs was made with the idea that the cases would be removed from before Justice Scudder, with a possibility that the investigation might be decided null and void. There was some change in the plans of the defendants overnight, for yesterday when Max D. Steiner appeared for Cassidy and Walter and Abraham Levy appeared for Willett. It was stated in court that Dana Walcott, attorney for Cassidy and Walter, had voluntarily withdrawn from the case. Mr. Levy said he would be associated with Colonel Alexander S. Bacon in the defence of Willett.

The motion to the court was for leave to withdraw the application for the writs and to have the defendants remanded back to Justice Scudder, which puts the proceedings in exactly the same position as when Justice Scudder, sitting as a committing magistrate, put the defendants under arrest and paroled them in the classroom, of their counsel until Monday morning of next week, when they are to appear and give bail in \$5,000 each.

MIDDIES CAUGHT "GOUGING"

Four Fourth Class Men Disciplined for
Unfair Classroom Methods.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.)
Annapolis, Nov. 24.—On the eve of the annual football game between the Army and Navy teams, four midshipmen of the fourth, or lowest, class, who were found to have used unfair means in the classroom, or "gouging," have been restricted to the academy grounds for an indefinite period. They also received 75 demerits each.

When the matter was reported to Superintendent Gibbons he asked a number of the upper class men to take the matter in hand and make a report. It is understood that they would have recommended dismissal but for the fact that the culprits were members of the lowest class and had no time to get thoroughly acquainted with the attitude of the institution toward receiving help in the classroom.

BANKERS EMPHATICALLY
INDORSE ALDRICH PLAN

American Association Commends
Currency Scheme with but
One Dissenting Vote.

NOT A POLITICAL QUESTION

Congress Urged to Deal with
Proposition on Economic
Grounds—William Living-
ston Elected President.

New Orleans, Nov. 24.—With but one dissenting vote, the American Bankers' Association to-day gave its unqualified approval to the proposed Aldrich plan for the reform of the monetary system of the United States. Congress was urged to deal with the proposition as an economic question outside the domain of party politics. Confidence was expressed that "the high purpose actuating the National Monetary Commission assures the working out of the details in accordance with the sound principles stated in the plan, in such a manner as to gain the confidence and support of all classes."

After the election of officers, the 37th annual convention of the association, which convened here Tuesday, came to a close. Detroit was chosen unanimously as the first ballot as the convention city in 1912. Boston, Atlantic City, Chicago and Jacksonville, Fla., gave notice that they would ask for the convention in 1913.

Vice-President William Livingston, of Detroit, was elected president, and C. H. Tuttle, of St. Louis, was chosen vice-president. The convention then adjourned.

Aldrich Plan Will Correct Defects.

The report of the currency committee, prepared by James B. Foreman, of Chicago, in part follows:

Your currency committee, along with the officers of your association, was called into conference with the National Monetary Commission at Washington on Tuesday, March 28 last, to consider Senator Aldrich's suggestions for monetary legislation.

At a meeting of the commission held immediately after the conference, it was unanimously agreed that the plan suggested by Senator Aldrich is founded on correct principles, will correct existing defects in our monetary system, and that with further developments in some of its details, it can be made thoroughly practical. Subsequently, we discussed every feature of the plan, giving our reasons for suggestions made.

As a result of the work we thus initiated, followed up by the individual efforts of members of the committee and of Mr. Foreman, your general secretary, out of forty-six state bankers' associations, twenty-nine have passed resolutions at their annual conventions endorsing Senator Aldrich's plan as revised by us, while of the remaining seventeen state associations two had held their conventions before our committee was brought into being, and yet held their conventions, and at the conventions of the other thirteen the subject was not considered.

The report was unanimously adopted and the currency committee was authorized to continue to represent the association before the National Monetary Commission and Congressional committees.

Central Bureau a Success.

Cotton bills of lading frauds and remedies to check them were discussed in a report by the currency committee. Beginning with the statement that forged bills of lading in circulation have at times seriously threatened the ability of Southern planters and bankers to use valid bills, the report goes into the suggestion for the organization of a central bureau. This question has been agitated among all classes of cotton men on both sides of the Atlantic, and regarding it the report says:

Your committee has been consulted with regard to the formation of a central bureau under the auspices of the Liverpool Cotton Conference. All the work has been done by the committee, but, nevertheless, it has been extremely valuable in reconciling the attitude of the foreign purchaser of cotton with the attitude of the cotton carrier and seller of exchange.

The committee arrives at the conclusion that the absolutely fair working of the central bureau plan is becoming understood. "The actual working of the central bureau has proved conclusively that it is possible to check up bills of lading with certainty," the report continues.

The executive committee elected the following officers to-day: chairman of the executive committee, Arthur Reynolds, Des Moines, Iowa; treasurer of the association, J. Fletcher Farrel, Chicago; secretary, Colonel Fred E. Farnsworth, New York; assistant secretary, William G. Fitzwillson, New York; general counsel, Thomas H. Paton, New York; manager protective department, L. W. Gammon, New York.

DIES IN BRIDGE CRUSH

Former Skipper on Coastwise Liners
Overcome by Heart Disease.

While waiting at the Brooklyn Bridge for a Fulton street car during the rush hour yesterday afternoon John A. Woods, seventy-three years old, a retired steamship captain, of No. 32 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, became ill and fell to the pavement.

Patrolman Kent carried him to the emergency hospital on the bridge and an ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. Russell, who responded, found Mr. Woods dead, probably from heart failure.

Mr. Woods was a captain on the Mallory and Old Dominion lines, but recently has had an easy berth on the Old Dominion pier.

WILL INDORSE ALDRICH PLAN

Monetary Commission to Begin Final
Meetings on December 2.

Washington, Nov. 24.—On Saturday, December 2, the Monetary Commission will begin its final series of meetings. A call was issued to-day for the first of the meetings. The law requires that the final report be submitted not later than January 8. The work of the commission will be based on ex-Senator Aldrich's plan for a National Reserve Association, and it is expected that this plan will be recommended by practically all the members.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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FUNDS NEEDED FOR THE
BREADLINE

THE BOWERY MISSION
"The Place Where God Makes Cracked Men Straight"

Funds are needed for Thanksgiving and for the Bread Line, a midnight meal for homeless men, doomed to walk the streets in the bitter winter nights.

The Bowery Mission has, during the last 45 years, placed over 15,000 men in permanent positions. In the country and has saved thousands from becoming a burden on the city rates as drunkards, criminals, tramps and pauper-servants. It has the endorsement of President Taft, the Governor, the Mayor, Bishops and Clergy of all denominations, and is active in National and State Legislatures. Send contributions to THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, Bible House, New York

PURSUED, SAYS STOKES

Continued from first page.

her and her sister at their invitation many times," said Mr. Stokes.

"And you took her out in your automobile frequently and bought her flowers and bon-bons, didn't you?"

"I took her out in the automobile with her sister, and sometimes alone," said Mr. Stokes.

"All this time you were cultivating her friendship were you not?"

"I wouldn't say that," replied the witness.

"You mean that this young girl was chasing after you?" asked Mr. Moore.

"Yes, that was decidedly the case," replied Stokes.

The witness said that the girl and her sister had urged him to take her to his stock farm in Lexington and that he had arranged for Miss Graham to go there in the summer of 1907. The girl's counsel read in evidence a letter written by Stokes to Miss Graham from the Lexington farm, in which he told her what a fine place it was and that he was anxiously awaiting the arrival of herself and her charming sister.

Stokes Explains His Letter.

"Now, after reading that letter do you still say that this young girl was pursuing you?" asked the defendant's counsel.

The witness said that didn't alter the matter, as he had made arrangements for her to come at her own request.

Other letters from Stokes to Miss Graham were introduced in evidence, one advising Miss Graham and her sister to take his automobile for a drive, and another enclosing \$200 to Miss Graham when she was in Paris in the fall of 1910. In the Paris letter Stokes scolded Miss Graham for not letting him know that she was going to the French capital. He had learned "by the merest accident" that she was there," he wrote. He wished he could be there with her, as Paris was such a beautiful city.

The witness declared that Miss Graham had left the Ansonia owing a bill of over \$500. It had never been paid as far as he knew, he said. The night watchman had complained to him that Miss Graham came in very late at night and often created a disturbance, and he had spoken to her about it, he said. She left after that, he couldn't tell just when it was. He admitted that he had sent her money and written her letters subsequent to that time.

Court adjourned until Monday, when the cross-examination of Mr. Stokes will be continued.

VERDICT IN TARRING CASE

Jury Convicts Two Defendants
and Acquits One.

Lincoln Centre, Kan., Nov. 23.—John Schmidt and Sherrill Clark, two of the three men charged with complicity in the tarring of Miss Mary Chamberlain, a school teacher, were found guilty of assault and battery by a jury in Judge Grover's court to-day. A. N. Simms, the third defendant, was acquitted. The jury was out nearly thirty hours. Sentence was deferred to permit attorneys to move for a new trial.

Earlier in the day the court imposed sentences of one year each in jail, the extreme penalty on Everett G. Clark, Jay Fitzwater, Watson Scranon and Edward Ricord, confessed associates of Miss Chamberlain. Ricord is already in jail. The court gave the other three time to straighten out their business affairs.

TO BUILD NEW THEATRE

William Fox Buys a Broadway
Block on Washington Heights.

Louis Kemper & Son sold yesterday for the Royal L. Smith estate, of which J. Romaine Brown & Co. are executors, the entire block bounded by Broadway, Port Washington avenue, 160th and 161st streets, to Lewin Seeling, representing William Fox, the theatrical man. It is understood that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan is interested in the purchase of the property.

It is the second sale in more than fifty years of land formerly owned by the Shepherd Knapp estate.

Mr. Fox, who operates the Washington Theatre, at Amsterdam avenue and 160th street, the Nemo Theatre, at Broadway and 161st street, and the New Riverside, at Broadway and 162nd street, is to improve the property immediately.

LABOR MEN CONDEMN BURNS

Gompers Says Detective Is Malicious
or of Unsound Mind.

Atlanta, Nov. 24.—After President Gompers had answered the attack made on labor leaders by William J. Burns, the detective, at the bankers' convention in New Orleans yesterday, the members of the American Federation of Labor adopted today resolutions condemning the expression of confidence in Burns by the state secretaries' section of the American Bankers' Association.

Mr. Gompers said Burns's statement that \$100,000 had been raised to defend the McNamara was "absolutely untrue." He declared that Burns's charge that attempts were being made by labor to bribe witnesses had been adequately answered by counsel for the defence.

One of those malicious, malignant men who endeavor to hunt men as they did in mid-twentieth times, or he is so unsound in mind that he deludes himself," Gompers asserted. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners must merge with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America by July 1 next or lose their charter in the American Federation of Labor. The federation took this action to-day. For the last ten years there has been a controversy between these two organizations. The United Brotherhood has about two hundred thousand members, and the Amalgamated Society, which is a branch of the British organization, has about 8,000.

HELP FOR AUSTIN DISASTER.

Coudersport, Penn., Nov. 24.—George C. Bayless, president of the pulp and paper company whose dam broke September 30 last and almost wiped out the town of Austin and swept more than three score persons to their death, appeared before Justice W. W. Thompson to-day and admitted service of a warrant charging him with involuntary manslaughter. He was held for the December grand jury in the sum of \$1,000.

OSBORNE GETS RECESS

To Devote Time to Several "Re-
calcitrant Gentlemen."

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.)
Albany, Nov. 24.—James W. Osborne, chief counsel for the Albany investigating committee, to-day left the hearing early after arranging with Chairman Bayne to take a recess until December 5.

"I have several recalcitrant gentlemen that I want to speak to a judge about next week," he told the chairman, "and I want considerable time to prepare the papers. You know in these matters we have got to be very particular about legal etiquette, for if we make any mistakes we're gone."

One of the "recalcitrant gentlemen" is William Barnes, Jr., the Republican state chairman, whose case will be argued before the Appellate Division next Tuesday. Among the questions which Mr. Barnes refused to answer was how he secured his stock in the J. B. Lyon Company, now the public printer.

Mr. Osborne to-day sought unsuccessfully to get this evidence by calling as a witness Mr. Lyon, the head of the company. Ex-Judge L. Cady Herrick, the company's counsel, however, announced that Mr. Lyon was ill, and he was excused from attending to-day's session.

"Mr. Lyon need not come here," Mr. Osborne said, "but he is not so ill that he cannot tell whether Mr. Barnes paid nothing or paid \$150,000 for his stock in the Lyon company. And I ask the committee to appoint a commission to take Mr. Lyon's deposition."

"It would be just as bad as if the whole committee went to his home and examined him," Judge Herrick said, "and the absurdity of this procedure is apparent. The question is now in the courts. If the courts decide in favor of the committee you will get the information you want through Mr. Barnes. If the courts decide against you the committee would not be entitled to the information, and you should not ask for it at this time."

"I agree with Judge Herrick on that point," said Mr. Osborne.

In the subpoena Mr. Lyon was asked to produce all the books of the company, but Judge Herrick on account of their bulk, refused to submit the company's minute book with a verified statement showing all of the company's business with the city and county of Albany. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Osborne declared that he also wanted the private account of Mr. Barnes with the Lyon company.

"That is a simple matter," said Judge Herrick, "all it will show is that Mr. Barnes is a stockholder and that he received the company's dividends."

The subpoena, which was produced later, showed that the company's three thousand shares of capital stock was fully paid in 1902, and that since January, 1903, dividends of 5 per cent each had been declared.

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SIGNS ASTOR APPRAISAL

Surrogate Acts Reluctantly, Say-
ing Laws Are Insufficient.

Surrogate Cohan reluctantly confirmed yesterday the transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Caroline Webster Astor, over which there had been much trouble because of the Surrogate's refusal to approve of the original appraisal on the ground that sufficient care had not been used by the appraiser.

The appraisal showed that there were ninety imitation pearls in Mrs. Astor's \$51,000 necklace. The second report made the value of the estate somewhat higher. Surrogate Cohan was dissatisfied with the first appraisal, because the estimates were not accompanied by affidavits. He said in signing the second appraisal:

"I sign the order assessing the tax herein with great reluctance, feeling after reading the report and the supplemental report of the transfer tax appraiser and the evidence taken therein that the interests of the State of New York in this proceeding have been grossly neglected, both by the State Controller (Williams) and by the transfer tax appraiser. The testimony offered by the expert witnesses as to the value of the jewelry, art objects, tapestries and furnishings belonging to the decedent is allowed to go absolutely uncontradicted, and no evidence whatever has been offered on behalf of the state in regard to the value of these various articles."

I feel that it behooves me to call the attention of the bar to the fact that the laws governing transfer tax proceedings are unfair to the Surrogate, in that they are not given power to subpoena witnesses on their own initiative to make any inquiry as to the value of the property to be taxed, but are bound by the evidence taken by the transfer tax appraiser, no matter how inadequate the same may appear to be.

The appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Astor was made by James Yerrance, who resigned his office on the day he submitted his second report.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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PROCLAMATION

To all travelers between New-
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Central is pronounced the fastest-
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